DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 426 241 CE 077 905

TITLE	Australian Vocational Education & Training. Young People 1997. An Overview. [and] At a Glance.
INSTITUTION	National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Leabrook (Australia).
SPONS AGENCY	Australian National Training Authority, Brisbane.
ISBN	ISBN-0-87397-505-7; ISBN-0-87397-506-5
PUB DATE	1998-00-00
NOTE	27p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 252 Kensington Road, Leabrook, South Australia 5068, Australia; email: ncver@ncver.edu.au; Web site: http://www.ncver.edu.au
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; Comparative Analysis; *Educational Trends; *Enrollment Trends; Foreign Countries; *Outcomes of Education; Postsecondary Education; Secondary Education; *Student Characteristics; Trend Analysis; *Vocational Education; Young Adults
IDENTIFIERS	*TAFE (Australia)

ABSTRACT

These two documents consist of a statistical compilation and a summary of Australian young people (aged 14-24 years) who were enrolled in vocational education and training (VET) in 1997. In 1997, 18.6% of Australian young people were enrolled in VET, approximately the same percentage as in 1996. Young people accounted for slightly more than one-third of all clients of publicly funded VET programs and almost 85% of all apprentices and trainees in 1997. Because the proportion of young people in the Australian population has been declining steadily, the number of young people in VET declined from approximately 497,600 clients (36.7% of all clients) in 1996 to 497,200 (34.1%) in 1997. Of those 497,200 young people, half were teenagers. Approximately 65% (321,500) of young people undertaking publicly funded VET in 1997 were located in New South Wales or Victoria. In 1997, males accounted for 57% of young people studying VET (versus 52% in 1996). Four courses accounted for nearly 50% of all courses undertaken by young people in 1997: nonaward courses (13.6%); certificate III (12.6%); statement of attainment (11.3%); and certificate II (11.1%). In 1997, young people had a module completion rate of 66.7% and a module fail rate of 6.2% (the national averages were 64.9% and 4.9%, respectively). (MN)

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Young People 1997

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an overview

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ISBN: 0 87397 505 7

TD/TNC: 55.71

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1997 Young People: an overview.

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AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING YOUNG PEOPLE 1997

AN OVERVIEW

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Australian vocational education and training: young people 1997 – An overview.

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Foreword

About Australian VET: Young people 1997 – An overview

The publicly-funded VET sector is an important element in Australia's education and training system, providing preparation and skills development in a wide range of vocational areas and spanning a wide range of levels. The VET sector is particularly important for young people (15-24 year olds) either entering or preparing for the workforce.

However, over the past two decades patterns of participation by young people in work, education and training have changed dramatically.

School retention rates have fallen since reaching a peak in the early '90s, unemployment rates for young people have continued at a higher level than for most other age groups, and full-time jobs are gradually being replaced by part-time and casual jobs.

These changes have occurred against a backdrop of rapid technological change, demographic change, and on-going structural shifts in Australia's economy.

Many government policies and initiatives at the national, state and local levels have sought to improve the opportunities and services available to Australia's youth.

No publication about young people in VET can ignore this broader context.

Consequently, the information presented in these pages is drawn from a wide variety of sources, including:

- population and labour force statistics as prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics
- the national collection of data from VET providers
- the national collection of apprentice and trainee data
- the 1998 Graduate Destination Survey and the 1997 Employer Satisfaction Survey
- other published commentary and analysis

Australian VET: Young people 1997 - An overview has been prepared by NCVER on behalf of ANTA. The background research and compilation was undertaken by Matthew Hardy of the NCVER Statistical Services Division, with assistance from Tom Dumbrell, an NCVER contracted consultant.

I believe that the information compiled for this publication shows clearly the importance of the VET sector for Australia's young people and their employers, and I commend it to you.

Chris Robinson
Managing Director
NCVER Ltd
October 1998

Related publications

Australian VET statistics 1997: At a glance
Australian VET statistics 1997: An overview
Australian VET statistics 1997: In detail
Australian VET statistics 1997: Financial data
Australian VET statistics 1997: Overseas students – At a glance
Australian VET statistics 1997: At school – At a glance (in preparation)
Australian VET statistics 1996: Women – At a glance
Australian VET statistics 1996: Young people – At a glance
Australian Personal Enrichment Education and Training Programs 1996: An overview

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1997 Highlights

'Young people – an overview' provides summary information about young people (15-24 year olds) who undertook vocational education and training with publicly-funded providers. Information is presented about the number of clients, field of study, stream of study, course enrolments, module enrolments and outcomes, sex, State/Territory, and hours of training (annual hours).

The information is based on data collected under the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information and Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) along with information from the NCVER's 1998 TAFE Graduate Destination Survey, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other analytical papers.

Young people in context

- Of the Australian population of young people[1], 18.6% undertook some kind of VET in 1997, unchanged from the percentage in 1996.
- In 1996 approximately 187,700 teenagers (15-19 year olds) were engaged in marginal activities[2] (not studying or working full time).
- 43% of TAFE graduates[3] that have enrolled in further studies were young people, of whom almost two thirds were undertaking their further studies at a TAFE institute.
- Young people as a proportion of the labour force[4] are very similar across all States and Territories, with the exception of the ACT and NT.

General features

Clients

- In 1997 just over one-third of all publicly funded VET clients were young people.
- In general young people (15-24 year olds) do not have a vastly different profile from the rest of the VET population.
- Of all apprentice and trainees almost 85% were young people as at 30 June 1997.
- The proportion of the Australian population who are young people has been declining steadily. As a result, the number of young people in VET declined from approximately 497,600 clients (36.7% of all clients) in 1996 to 497,200 (34.1%) in 1997.
- Of these, just over half were teenagers (261,300) in 1997.
- Approximately 65% (321,500 clients) of young people undertaking publicly-funded VET were located in New South Wales or Victoria in 1997.
- Most young people studying in VET are male, 57.1% in contrast to the national average of about 52% in 1997.

1. Australian demographic statistics, September 1997, ABS cat. No. 3101.0
2. Australia's youth: reality and risk, Dusseldorp Skills Forum.
3. TAFE graduate destination survey 1997: national report, NCVER.
4. Australian demographic statistics, September quarter 1997, ABS cat. No 3101.0

Courses

In 1997, four course categories accounted for almost 50% of all courses undertaken by young people. These were:

- Non-Award courses (13.6%)
- Certificate III (12.6%)
- Statement of Attainment (11.3%)
- Certificate II (11.1%)

- Non-Award courses are also the major qualification category across all ages and accounted for approximately 23% of the total, well above the 14% recorded by young people.
- However, the percentage of Non-Award courses to the total ranged from approximately 20% for the 25-29 year age group up to approximately 50% for the 65 and over age group.
- Young people undertake longer courses (306 hours) in contrast to the national average (207 hours).

Modules (subjects)

- In 1997, young people had a module completion rate of 66.7%, and a module fail rate of 6.2%, in contrast to the national average of 64.9% and 4.9% respectively.
- The main areas of learning for young people in 1997 were
  - Administration, Business, Economics and Law (19.4%)
  - Engineering and Processing (15.2%)
  - Hospitality, Tourism and Personal Services (12.9%)
- Across all ages the main area of learning was Administration, Business, Economics and Law with just over 20% of the total, which was very similar to the young persons' average. This area of learning was also ranked number 1 in each of the 5-year age brackets from 25 to 59 years.
- Notably, Hospitality, Tourism and Personal Services, which ranked third for young people, only ranked fifth with 9.5% of the total across all ages.

Scope: This publication includes all VET delivered by TAFE and other government providers, registered community providers, some VET delivered in schools, and publicly-funded delivery by private providers. Fee-for-service delivery by private providers has been excluded.

Age: Ages for the 1997 collection are calculated as the difference in years between 30 June 1997 and the client's date of birth.

Who are young people in VET?

- One in three clients in the VET population are young people.
- The proportion of young people undertaking VET who are male is notably more than the national average (57.1% in contrast to about 52% for all clients).
- Many more teenage men than teenage women participate in VET.
- Typically, young people are in training for longer and in full time training. They therefore consume a greater proportion of resources in VET.
- The typical young person studying in VET resides in a capital city, most likely in NSW or Victoria.
- Young people who are TAFE graduates are more likely to be in employment after their course than before their course.
- Traditionally, young people, particularly teenagers have been concentrated in the apprenticeship and traineeship area. In recent times, there has been a shift to those aged over 30 years.

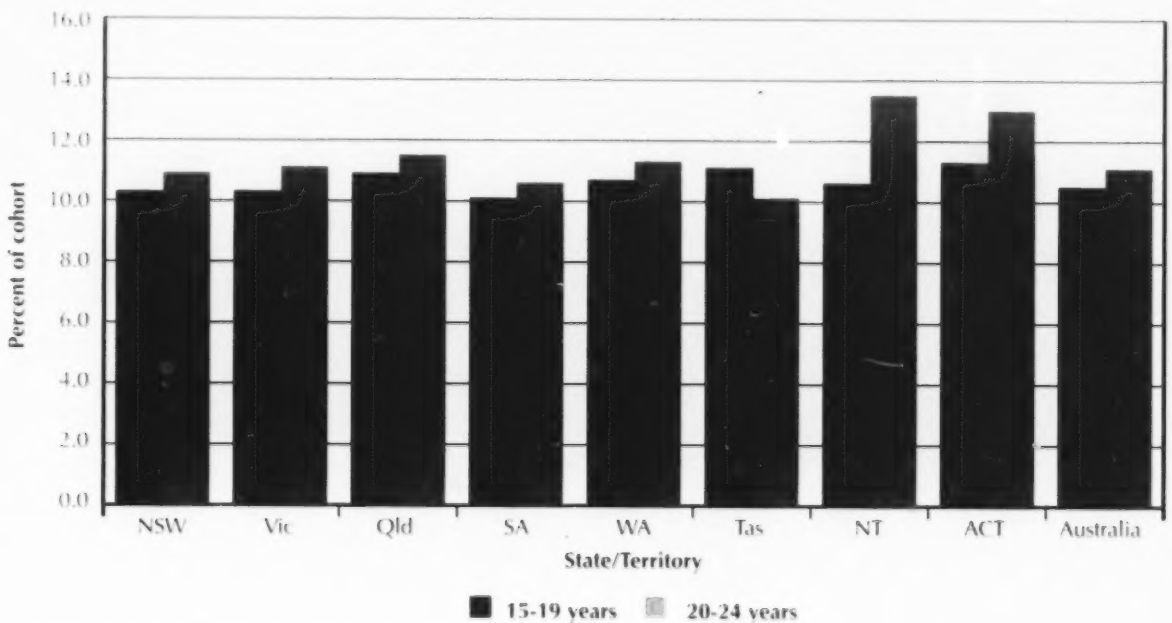
Introduction

In 1997 there were approximately 497,200 young people undertaking VET (34.1% of the total) with publicly funded VET providers around Australia. Of these, teenagers accounted for approximately 53%. This result is slightly down on that achieved in 1996, at which time there were approximately 497,600 young people, with teenagers accounting for approximately 52%.

Since 1990 there has been a fall in the number of teenagers in Australia as a proportion of 15-64 year olds and over the same time the proportion of teenagers in VET has fallen from around 30% of the total student population to around 20% in 1996 and 17.9% in 1997. Increasing participation of 25-year-old and over clients in vocational education and training may have contributed to this shift.

Figure 1 shows that young people comprise a similar proportion of the 15-64 year old population across all States and Territories (apart from the ACT's and NT's young people population). Figure 1 provides the proportion of teenagers and young adults (20-24 year olds) when compared to the 15-64 year old population by State or Territory for 1997.

Figure 1: Proportion of 15-19 and 20-24 year olds compared to the 15-64 year old population by State or Territory, 1997



Source: Australian demographic statistics, September quarter 1997, ABS cat. No. 3101.0

5. Australia's youth: reality and risk, Dusseldorp Skills forum, Page 67

Profile of VET clients

In general young people, do not have a vastly different profile from the rest of the VET population. For example:

- most young people reside in a capital city with 58.8% doing so in 1997, compared with 56.3% for all clients
- in 1997, rural locations and communities accounted for 27.3% of young people, compared with 28.4% for all ages
- 48.6% of young people who were studying VET during 1997 were employed, compared with the all-age average of 47.3%. However 18.3% of young people were unemployed in contrast to the average for all clients of 14.5%
- young people are significantly more likely to be undertaking a full time VET course of study, with 17.6% doing so in 1997, compared with 9.7% for all clients
- English is the only language spoken for 65.8% of young people compared to the average for all ages of 59.2%
- the biggest difference occurs by sex, when in 1997, 57.1% of young people were males in contrast to an average of about 52% for all clients

Recently published studies on Australia's young people

Data from the NCVER 1998 TAFE Graduate Destination Survey found that:

- of all TAFE graduates 42.1% were young people. However, the average age of all graduates was almost 31 years
- approximately 62% of young people that are TAFE graduates were employed before commencing their course, with 17.9% unemployed. However, by the end of their course the percentage of young people who were employed had grown to 77.2%, while the percentage of young people that are TAFE graduates who were unemployed had fallen to 12.9%
- most teenage TAFE graduates (20.8%) completed an 'AQF certificate III' course, while most young adult TAFE graduates (24.3%) completed a 'trade certificate' course
- 77.8% of young people that are TAFE graduates gave vocational reasons for undertaking their course
- 43% of TAFE graduates that have enrolled in further studies were young people, of whom almost two thirds were undertaking their further studies at a TAFE institute.

Analysis from Australia's youth: reality and risk, which focussed on teenagers, found that:

- full-time jobs are gradually being replaced by part time and casual jobs, the majority of which are highly concentrated in low-skill occupations
- final year school retention rates have fallen from the high of 1992, but remain higher than in 1990 or earlier
- over the 1990's the percentage of teenagers in VET has fallen from around 30% of the total number of clients to about 20%
- enrolments in higher education of 17-19 year olds has increased recently, peaking at 18.0% in 1996
- the role of TAFE courses in university selection is poorly developed, especially for young people, but a range of formal and informal links are emerging
- in 1996 approximately 187,700 teenagers were engaged in marginal activities (not in education or working full time)
- the average income of those teenagers receiving some income was $150 per week in 1994-95, which had fallen significantly in real terms since 1982

School leavers and clients at school

In 1997, approximately 4% of all VET clients (61,500 clients) were undertaking a VET course while still at school (Table 1). Of these 61,500 clients, young people accounted for almost 80%.

Of those VET clients that had finished full time schooling (1,008,600) approximately a third (35.4%) were young people, with teenagers and young adults contributing about equally.

- the majority of VET clients that are still attending school had a highest school level completed of years 10 or 11 (61.8%)
- teenagers accounted for over 50% of clients still at school
- most VET clients (39.8%) that had finished full time schooling had year 12 as their highest school level completed
- there are more young adult VET clients (108,700) than teenage VET clients (75,600) that have year 12 as their highest school level completed and have finished full time schooling

Table 1: Clients ('000) by highest school level and school attendance, 1997

Highest school level completed	Still at school	%	Finished full time schooling	%	Total	%
Year 9 or lower	8.2	13.4	81.4	8.1	**99.7**	**6.8**
Year 10	21.2	34.5	226.0	22.4	**265.8**	**18.2**
Year 11	16.8	27.3	116.2	11.5	**145.1**	**9.9**
Year 12	7.2	11.7	401.6	39.8	**440.2**	**30.2**
Not Known	8.1	13.1	183.5	18.2	**507.9**	**34.8**
All school levels	61.5	100.0	1,008.6	100.0	**1,458.6**	**100.0**

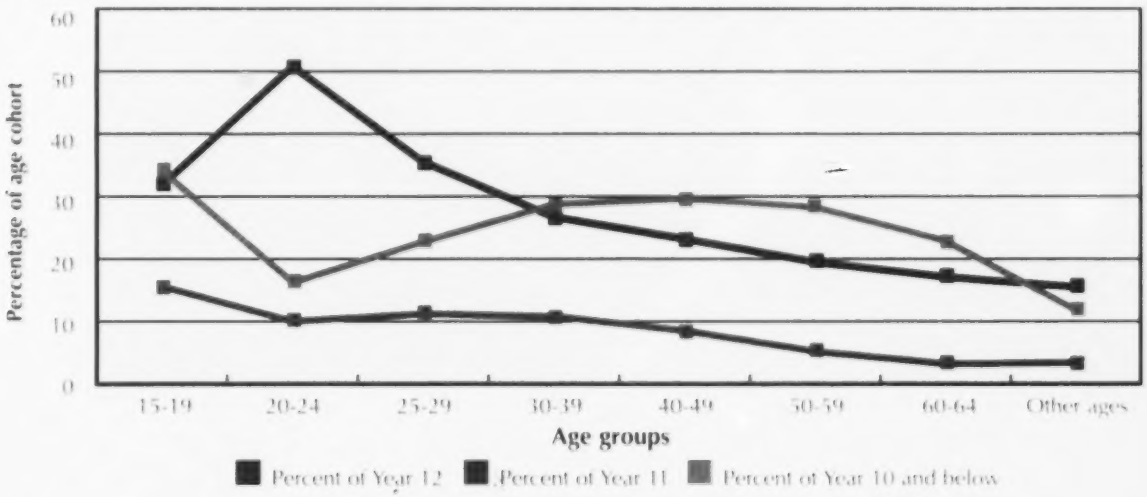
Note: This table includes some adults who are undertaking both secondary schooling and VET.

Figure 2 shows the varying degrees of highest school level completed across ages. Other highlights include:

- there is a disparity between teenagers and young adults for those clients that have year 12 or years 10 and below as their highest school level completed;
- relatively few young adult VET clients (compared to teenage VET clients) have year 10 or below as their highest school level completed; and
- those teenage clients that are still at school have most likely completed year 10 or below as their highest school level completed.

Figure 2 provides the percentage of VET clients in age groups with year 12, year 11 and years 10 and below as their highest school level completed for 1997.

Figure 2: Age groups of VET clients by highest school level completed, 1997



Hours of training

Table 2 shows that young people studying in VET are generally undertaking longer courses by comparison to the average for all VET clients. Other highlights include:

- approximately 18% of young people are studying full-time (more than 540 hours in the year), with an average hours of training for young people of approximately 306 hours;
- the average hours across all States and Territories for teenagers is 338 hours, while the young adult average is 270 hours, in contrast to the average for all VET clients of 207 hours;
- overall, the change from 1996 to 1997 in average hours per client has not been great, down 1.5%. Both teenagers and young adults decreased, by 0.6% and 1.9% respectively; and
- Tasmania had the largest percentage increase in average hours for both teenagers and young adults (up 24.4% and 10.1% respectively), while South Australia (down 16.8%) has seen the biggest decline in average hours for teenagers and Queensland (down 11.1%) for young adults.

Table 2 shows the average hours of training by age group, state or territory for 1997 and the percentage change from 1996.

Table 2: Average hours of training in 1997 by age group and State or Territory and percentage change from 1996

State/Territory	15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		Other ages		Total	
	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97
NSW	311	0.3	274	-0.1	158	-2.4	**207**	**-1.5**
Vic	377	-2.4	283	-4.2	141	1.2	**202**	**0.0**
Qld	323	-2.7	239	-11.1	192	19.8	**223**	**-1.8**
WA	388	5.8	275	7.8	182	8.7	**247**	**6.8**
SA	275	16.8	214	-0.6	105	-13.6	**140**	**-17.1**
Tas	433	24.4	316	10.1	185	-3.6	**265**	**8.1**
NT	292	-4.6	258	-3.6	186	-38.3	**215**	**24.5**
ACT	415	3.4	360	2.0	270	5.3	**318**	**2.7**
Total	**338**	**-0.6**	**270**	**-1.9**	**156**	**2.1**	**207**	**-1.5**

Annual hours: Annual hours are used as a measure of total delivery. They are based on the standard curriculum hours for each module (subject) when the module is undertaken in standard, supervised delivery mode (usually a classroom or instruction site), although some clients undertake modules in self-paced learning, flexible delivery or distance learning modes.

The following two pages provide a summary of clients studying at publicly-funded VET institutes in each of the States and Territories for 1996 and 1997. The information provided allows for direct comparisons to be made with each of the States and Territories for clients, course enrolments and annual hours covering both teenagers and young adults.

Australia

Australia is a young, prosperous country

- Estimated resident population of 18.5 million
- 14.4% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in Australia have an unemployment rate of 16.3%
- 18.6% of 15-24 year olds in Australia undertook VET in 1997

For the 1997 VET clients in Australia:

- 14.1% (497,200 clients) were 15-24 years old
- of these 497,200 clients, 57.1% are males and 42.5% females
- 15-24 year olds accounted for 14.4% of all course enrolments and 50.3% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	337.4	296.1	361.4	315.0	-6.1%
Annual hours	88,363.0	63,743.3	88,749.2	65,192.5	-1.2%
Clients	261.3	235.9	260.9	236.6	-0.1%
- Males	150.1	133.5	150.5	134.4	-0.4%
- Females	109.8	101.7	108.4	101.5	0.8%

Northern Territory

The Northern Territory is Australia's larger territory:

- NT has 1.0% of Australia's total population
- 16.9% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in NT have an unemployment rate of 10.0%
- 16.9% of 15-24 year olds in NT undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 1.1% (5,300 clients) were from the NT
- of these 5,300 clients, 56.7% are males and 43.2% females
- NT accounted for 0.9% of the course enrolments and 1.0% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.8	-21.9%
Annual hours	770.5	691.0	808.3	726.4	-4.8%
Client	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.7%
- Males	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	-2.8%
- Females	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.2%

Western Australia

Western Australia is Australia's largest state in area:

- WA has 9.7% of Australia's total population
- 14.9% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in WA have an unemployment rate of 13.9%
- 17.1% of 15-24 year olds in WA undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 9.2% (45,700 clients) were from WA
- of these 45,700 clients, 58.9% are males and 41.0% females
- WA accounted for 8.8% of the course enrolments and 10.2% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	31.5	24.0	32.4	25.2	-3.7%
Annual hours	10,052.2	5,442.6	9,761.4	5,288.6	3.0%
Clients	25.9	19.8	26.6	20.7	-3.3%
- Males	15.6	11.3	16.0	11.6	-2.4%
- Females	10.2	8.5	10.6	9.1	-5.0%

South Australia

South Australia is Australia's most arid state:

- SA has 8.0% of Australia's total population
- 13.6% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in SA have an unemployment rate of 19.0%
- 17.6% of 15-24 year olds in SA undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 7.1% (35,400 clients) were from SA
- of these 35,400 clients, 53.6% are males and 46.4% females
- SA accounted for 7.3% of the course enrolments and 5.7% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	23.4	22.1	24.7	23.1	-7.0%
Annual hours	4,878.7	3,779.2	4,925.0	3,656.3	0.9%
Clients	17.7	17.7	18.6	17.0	-11.0%
- Males	9.8	9.1	10.4	9.2	-6.3%
- Females	7.9	8.6	8.2	7.8	10.0%

Tasmania

Tasmania is Australia's island state:

- Tas has 2.6% of Australia's total population
- 13.8% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in Tas have an unemployment
- 16.5% of 15-24 year olds in Tas undertook

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 2.2% (10,800 clients) were from Tas
- of these 10,800 clients, 59.9% are males and
- Tas accounted for 2.3% of the course enrolments

	1997	
('000)	15-19	20-24
Course enrolments	6.5	5.1
Annual hours	2,729.5	1,401.1
Clients	6.1	4.7
- Males	3.8	2.9
- Females	2.3	1.8

Australia ir

Source: ABS, Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1997 and Australia

n Summary

n Demographics Statistics, September quarter 1997

Queensland

Queensland is Australia's most decentralised state:

- Qld has 18.4% of Australia's total population
- 15.0% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in Qld have an unemployment rate of 18.0%
- 13.9% of 15-24 year olds in Qld undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 14.2% (70,700 clients) were from Qld
- of these 70,700 clients, 57.6% are males and 42.4% females
- Qld accounted for 17.4% of all course enrolments and 13.4% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	67.5	42.6	107.0	62.4	-35.0%
Annual hours	13,480.6	6,916.1	18,276.1	8,971.6	-25.1%
Clients	41.7	28.9	55.0	34.4	-20.0%
- Males	24.2	16.5	31.3	19.7	-20.1%
- Females	17.6	12.4	23.7	14.7	-20.0%

New South Wales

New South Wales is Australia's most populous state:

- NSW has 33.9% of Australia's total population
- 14.0% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in NSW have an unemployment rate of 15.7%
- 20.9% of 15-24 year olds in NSW undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 37.1% (184,300 clients) were from NSW
- of these 184,300 clients, 54.5% are males and 44.6% females
- NSW accounted for 34.8% of the course enrolments and 35.6% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	119.5	100.8	114.0	100.8	2.6%
Annual hours	31,021.7	23,122.8	29,597.0	23,107.4	2.7%
Clients	99.9	84.4	95.6	84.3	2.5%
- Males	54.5	45.8	51.9	45.4	3.2%
- Females	44.3	38.0	41.8	38.1	3.0%

Australian Capital Territory

The Australian Capital Territory is Australia's national capital:

- ACT has 1.7% of Australia's total population
- 17.3% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in the ACT have an unemployment rate of 13.3%
- 14.5% of 15-24 year olds in the ACT undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 1.6% (7,800 clients) were from the ACT
- of these 7,800 clients, 56.5% are males and 43.5% females
- ACT accounted for 1.4% of the course enrolments and 2.0% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	1.9	4.8	4.2	4.9	-4.7%
Annual hours	1,442.1	1,536.9	1,497.1	1,596.9	-3.7%
Clients	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.5	-6.2%
- Males	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.7	-7.7%
- Females	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	-4.3%

Victoria

Victoria is Australia's most compact state:

- Vic has 24.8% of Australia's total population
- 14.3% of whom are aged 15-24
- 15-24 year olds in Vic have an unemployment rate of 16.0%
- 20.8% of the 15-24 year olds in Vic undertook VET in 1997

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 27.6% (137,300 clients) were from Vic
- of these 137,300 clients, 60.5% are males and 39.5% are females
- Vic accounted for 27.1% of the course enrolments and 29.5% of the annual hours

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course enrolments	79.2	92.7	68.1	84.9	12.4%
Annual hours	23,987.7	20,851.0	21,893.7	20,576.8	5.6%
Clients	63.6	73.6	56.7	69.6	8.7%
- Males	39.0	44.1	35.5	41.6	7.6%
- Females	24.6	29.6	21.2	28.0	10.3%

...ot rate of 19.9%
...VET in 1997

...of 40.1% females
...and 2.7% of the annual hours

	1996		Change of 15-24
	15-19	20-24	
	10.6	7.9	19.4%
	1,080.6	1,268.3	26.8%
		4.4	6.0%
	1.6	2.6	3.8%
		1.8	9.4%

Stream of study

In 1997 there were 99,300 course enrolments (15.7%) of young people undertaking VET in the Initial Vocational Operatives stream of study. These courses provide initial education and training at a level below that of a tradesperson. Courses in the Complete Recognised Trades stream with 98,500 enrolments (15.5%) and Complete Other Skills stream with 80,400 enrolments (12.7%) were the next largest streams of study for young people.

Although across all ages there was a 3.2% increase in course enrolments in 1997 over 1996, for teenagers each of the four major categories of Preparatory, Operative, Trades/Skilled and Professional/Paraprofessional fell, while for young adults only the Trades/Skilled stream increased. Table 3 provides a summary of the number of VET course enrolments by age group and stream of study for 1997 and percentage change from 1996.

Table 3: Course enrolments ('000) by stream of study and age group, 1997 and percentage change from 1996

Stream of study	15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		Other ages		Total	
	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97
Preparatory	68.1	-3.5	50.0	-8.5	339.5	5.2	**457.6**	**2.2**
Operative	60.0	-11.2	47.3	-9.0	281.3	1.5	**388.6**	**-2.0**
Trades/Skilled	170.7	-3.4	142.5	1.3	450.4	17.4	**763.6**	**8.9**
Professional/ Paraprofessional	38.6	-17.2	56.3	-14.3	139.5	8.6	**234.4**	**-2.6**
Total	**337.4**	**-6.7**	**296.1**	**-5.4**	**1,210.7**	**8.9**	**1,844.2**	**3.2**

Note: The groupings used in this table are based on stream of study classifications. These groups differ from those in the activity tables used for national planning purposes which are based on the occupational (ASCO code) intent of the course. This means that even though the names of the groupings are similar, the activity assigned to them is quite different.

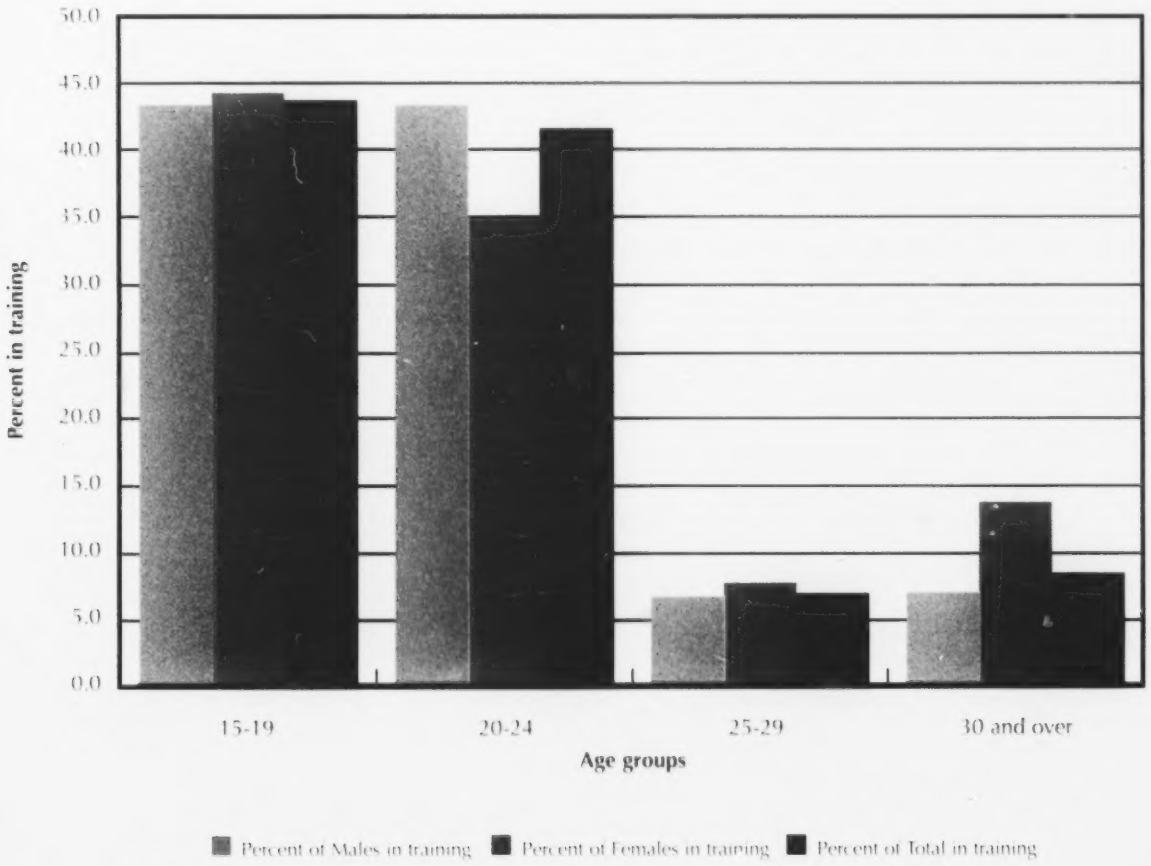
Because some clients enrol in more than one course, the total number of course enrolments is greater than the total number of clients.

Apprentices and trainees at 30 June 1997

Of all people in training, teenagers make up the greatest proportion of young people in training (43.5%) with young adults contributing 41.4%. The distribution of those in training by age varies for males and females with 6.9% of males in training aged 30 and over in contrast to 13.6% of females (figure 3). Over the last two years there has been an increase in the number of older people commencing an apprenticeship or traineeship. As a consequence:

- 8.3% of those currently in training are aged 30 or over, in contrast to 5.3% in 1996.
- 13.6% of females currently in training are aged 30 and over, in contrast to 7.5% in 1996.
- 6.9% of males currently in training are aged 30 and over, in contrast to 4.8% in 1996.

Figure 3: Percentage in training by age and sex as at 30 June 1997



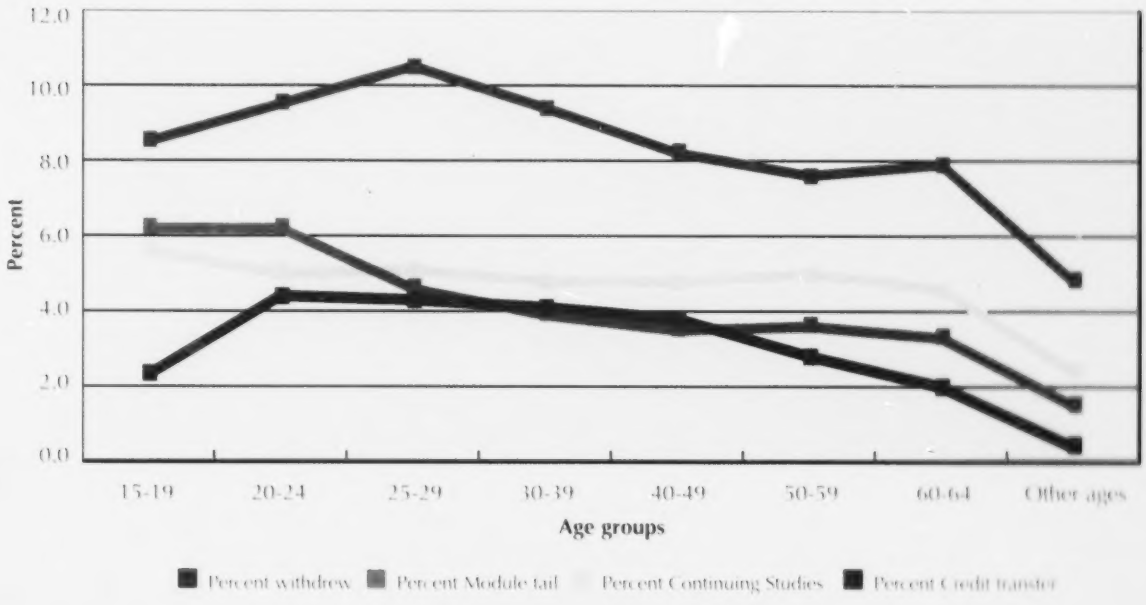
Source: Australian Apprentice and Trainee statistics, June quarter 1997, NCVER.

Modules undertaken

The following figure highlights that teenagers have a slightly higher proportion of Continuing Studies (5.6%) in comparison to other students (4.7%). This is most likely due to teenagers undertaking slightly longer courses than students in other ages, along with them completing courses that they began while still at school.

However, apart from teenagers the remaining students demonstrate similar patterns for the module outcomes shown below, which suggests that age (apart from teenagers) does not play a major factor in the outcomes of VET clients. Figure 4 provides age groups of VET clients by selected module outcomes for 1997.

Figure 4: Age groups of VET clients by selected module outcome, 1997



Overall, young people tend to complete and fail modules at a higher rate than for all ages. For example:

- young people have a module completion rate of 66.7% and fail rate of 6.2% in contrast to the national average of 64.9% and 4.9% respectively
- teenage VET clients are influencing this higher than average module completion rate (68.0%) compared with the young adults, which have a module completion rate slightly below the national average (64.7%)

Table 4 provides summary information on module enrolments by age group and module completion for 1997 and percentage change from 1996.

Table 4: Module enrolments ('000) by age group and module outcome, 1997 and percentage change from 1996

Module outcome	15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		Other ages		Total	
	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97
Completed	2,021.5	4.5	1,306.8	5.5	3,082.0	22.3	**6,410.3**	**12.6**
Failed	184.7	15.3	124.4	15.8	176.8	34.5	**485.9**	**21.8**
Other	765.9	17.2	588.7	17.0	1,629.9	33.0	**2,984.5**	**25.3**
All outcomes	**2,972.1**	**8.2**	**2,020.0**	**9.2**	**4,888.7**	**26.1**	**9,880.7**	**16.6**

Areas of learning

The two main areas of learning for young people in 1997 were Administration, Business, Economics, Law (19.4% of 15-24 total), followed by Engineering, Processing (15.2%). However, for teenagers the next area of learning was Hospitality, Tourism and Personal Services (14.4% of 15-19 total), while for young adults the next area was Mathematics, Computing (11.9% of 20-24 total). Across all ages the most popular area of learning was Administration, Business, Economics, Law (20.2%), followed by Mathematics, Computing (13.2%) and Engineering, Processing (12.4%).

All areas of learning for young people showed an increase from 1996 to 1997, except for Education and Built Environment, which declined by 14.4% and 3.4% respectively. The main areas of increase were in Social, Educational and Employment Skills (up 19.6%), Hospitality, Tourism and Personal Services (up 16.7%) and Health Sciences (up 13.2%). Table 5 provides summary information on module enrolments by age group and area of learning for 1997 and percentage change from 1996.

Table 5: Module enrolments ('000) by age group and area of learning, 1997 and percentage change from 1996

Area of learning	15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		Other ages		Total	
	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97	1997	% change 96 to 97
Humanities	185.0	12.2	135.7	11.6	394.9	25.0	**715.5**	**18.8**
Social Studies	18.8	12.3	20.2	11.6	81.4	21.9	**120.4**	**18.5**
Education	14.6	-14.9	12.9	-13.9	97.1	35.1	**124.7**	**19.8**
Sciences	73.3	7.9	51.7	7.3	128.9	41.4	**254.0**	**22.5**
Mathematics, Computing	323.7	7.8	240.4	6.6	738.7	17.8	**1,302.8**	**13.0**
Visual Performing Arts	86.1	1.7	66.0	2.7	146.2	24.0	**298.3**	**10.6**
Engineering, Processing	445.2	-0.7	314.9	2.0	463.1	15.5	**1,223.2**	**5.7**
Health Sciences	233.6	16.0	158.8	9.3	438.1	32.2	**830.4**	**22.5**
Admin, Business, Economics, Law	559.6	10.2	409.8	11.8	1,025.2	28.3	**1,994.7**	**19.2**
Built Environment	185.1	-1.8	125.0	-5.7	136.9	9.0	**447.0**	**0.1**
Agriculture, Renewable Resources	117.4	3.7	77.1	4.2	217.4	11.4	**411.9**	**7.7**
Hospitality, Tourism & Personal Services	428.7	14.0	214.4	22.5	296.3	53.9	**939.4**	**26.3**
Social, Educational & Employment Skills	300.9	16.6	193.0	24.4	724.4	33.8	**1,218.3**	**27.6**
Total	**2,972.1**	**8.2**	**2,020.0**	**9.2**	**4,888.7**	**26.1**	**9,880.7**	**16.6**

Qualifications undertaken

The five qualification categories of AQF Certificates I to IV and Diplomas represent almost 42% of the young people total and since 1996 have increased by 37.5%. Generally, clients undertaking courses leading to an AQF qualification has increased in 1997 over 1996, compared with those clients undertaking RATE and other courses which has generally declined.

For those VET clients undertaking RATE and other courses:

- only Certificate of Competency and Non-Award courses showed an increase in 1997 over 1996 for young people
- for teenagers there was an increase in the number of course enrolments in Diplomas in 1997 over 1996 (up 9.1%)
- the number of course enrolments in Associate Diplomas for teenagers declined in 1997 from 1996 (down 54.9%)

Table 6 provides summary information on course enrolments by age group and qualification category for 1997 and percentage change from 1996.

Table 6: Course enrolments ('000) by age group and qualification category, 1997 and percentage change from 1996

Qualification category	15 to 19 years 1997	% change 96 to 97	20 to 24 years 1997	% change 96 to 97	Other ages 1997	% change 96 to 97	Total 1997	% change 96 to 97
Diplomas	36.6	-17.2	52.9	-15.2	121.0	9.9	**210.6**	**-2.9**
AQF Certificate IV and equivalent	20.4	2.6	30.5	-1.8	111.3	16.2	**162.3**	**10.5**
AQF Certificate III and Equivalent	76.0	4.3	57.4	10.6	126.6	38.7	**259.9**	**20.4**
AQF Senior Secondary & Certificates I & II	69.7	21.8	36.8	63.7	142.0	76.8	**248.5**	**55.3**
Other Certificates & Statements of Attainment	46.4	-12.0	35.0	-25.8	172.8	-9.8	**254.2**	**-12.8**
Certificate not elsewhere classified	36.3	-42.1	25.7	-39.1	109.5	-35.0	**171.5**	**-37.3**
Endorsements & Others	10.0	-43.7	13.8	-34.2	92.8	-21.6	**116.6**	**-25.8**
AQF Bachelors Degree	0.0	-50.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	-55.6	**0.0**	**-47.4**
Non-award Courses	42.0	23.4	44.0	26.5	334.6	30.7	**420.6**	**29.5**
Total	**337.4**	**-6.7**	**296.1**	**-5.4**	**1,210.7**	**8.9**	**1,844.2**	**3.2**

The qualification category is the classification awarded to an individual on successful completion of a course. The above table uses two such classifications. The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) which was endorsed by the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) in November 1994 is a nationally consistent framework of credentials offered in post compulsory education and training. The prefix AQF is used in the description to distinguish the AQF categories from the earlier qualification categories established under the Register of Awards in Tertiary Education (RATE).

State/Territory and sex

Approximately 57% of male young people study VET in Australia, well above the national average of about 52%. On the other hand, approximately 43% of female young people study in the VET sector in contrast to the average for all females of about 48%. Most young people in VET are studying in New South Wales and Victoria (64.7%) which is almost equivalent to the national average of 63.5%. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the number of clients by age group, State or Territory and sex for 1996 and 1997.

Table 7: Clients ('000) by age group, sex and State or Territory, 1996 and 1997

Male

Age group		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Percent
15-19	1997	54.5	39.0	24.2	15.6	9.8	3.8	1.5	1.9	**150.3**	**20.5**
	1996	51.9	35.5	31.3	16.0	8.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	**150.5**	**21.6**
20-24	1997	45.8	44.1	16.5	11.3	9.1	2.7	1.5	2.5	**133.5**	**18.2**
	1996	45.4	41.6	19.7	11.6	9.2	2.6	1.6	2.7	**134.4**	**19.3**
Other Ages	1997	135.2	149.7	75.8	33.0	37.2	8.5	5.4	5.1	**449.9**	**61.3**
	1996	127.4	141.6	57.4	32.5	32.4	7.5	8.0	5.2	**412.1**	**59.1**
Total Male	**1997**	**235.6**	**232.8**	**116.4**	**59.9**	**56.1**	**14.9**	**8.4**	**9.6**	**733.8**	**100.0**
	1996	**224.7**	**218.8**	**108.3**	**60.1**	**50.3**	**13.7**	**11.1**	**9.9**	**697.0**	**100.0**

Female

Age group		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Percent
15-19	1997	44.3	24.6	17.6	10.2	7.9	2.6	1.1	1.6	**109.8**	**16.2**
	1996	41.8	21.2	23.7	10.6	6.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	**108.4**	**17.2**
20-24	1997	38.0	29.6	12.4	8.5	8.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	**101.7**	**15.0**
	1996	38.1	28.0	13.7	9.1	7.8	1.8	1.2	1.9	**101.5**	**16.1**
Other Ages	1997	165.5	129.9	71.6	32.8	46.9	7.4	5.5	5.6	**465.2**	**68.7**
	1996	155.7	128.0	49.1	32.6	35.0	6.7	7.8	5.1	**420.1**	**66.7**
Total Female	**1997**	**247.8**	**184.1**	**101.5**	**51.5**	**63.4**	**11.7**	**7.8**	**9.0**	**676.7**	**100.0**
	1996	**235.6**	**177.1**	**86.5**	**52.4**	**49.1**	**10.6**	**10.0**	**8.7**	**630.0**	**100.0**

All clients

Age group		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total	Percent
15-19	1997	99.9	63.6	41.7	25.9	17.7	6.3	2.6	3.5	**261.3**	**17.9**
	1996	95.6	56.7	55.0	26.6	14.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	**260.9**	**19.3**
20-24	1997	84.4	73.6	28.9	19.8	17.7	4.4	2.7	4.3	**235.9**	**16.2**
	1996	84.3	69.6	33.4	20.7	17.0	4.4	2.7	4.5	**236.6**	**17.5**
Other Ages	1997	324.2	280.1	147.5	65.8	106.1	15.8	10.8	11.0	**961.4**	**65.9**
	1996	307.2	270.0	106.6	65.3	67.5	14.2	15.9	10.3	**857.0**	**63.3**
Total	**1997**	**508.5**	**417.4**	**218.2**	**111.5**	**141.5**	**26.6**	**16.2**	**18.7**	**1,458.6**	**100.0**
	1996	**487.1**	**396.3**	**195.0**	**112.6**	**99.4**	**24.4**	**21.2**	**18.6**	**1,354.6**	**100.0**

Note: Numbers for males and females will not total the all clients group in this table, due to a small percentage of clients that did not indicate their sex.

Time series of VET clients 1994 to 1997

The following table highlights that the percentage of estimated VET clients continues to grow, but at a slower pace than in previous years. In 1997 the total number of clients grew by 4.3%, down on the growth recorded in 1996 (8.2%) and on the growth recorded in 1995 (11.7%). Noticeably both teenagers and young adults have declined markedly since 1994, when they were 22.2% and 19.0% of the total respectively. However, both of these age groups did turn this around slightly in 1997, recording slight increases of 0.6 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points for teenagers and young adults respectively.

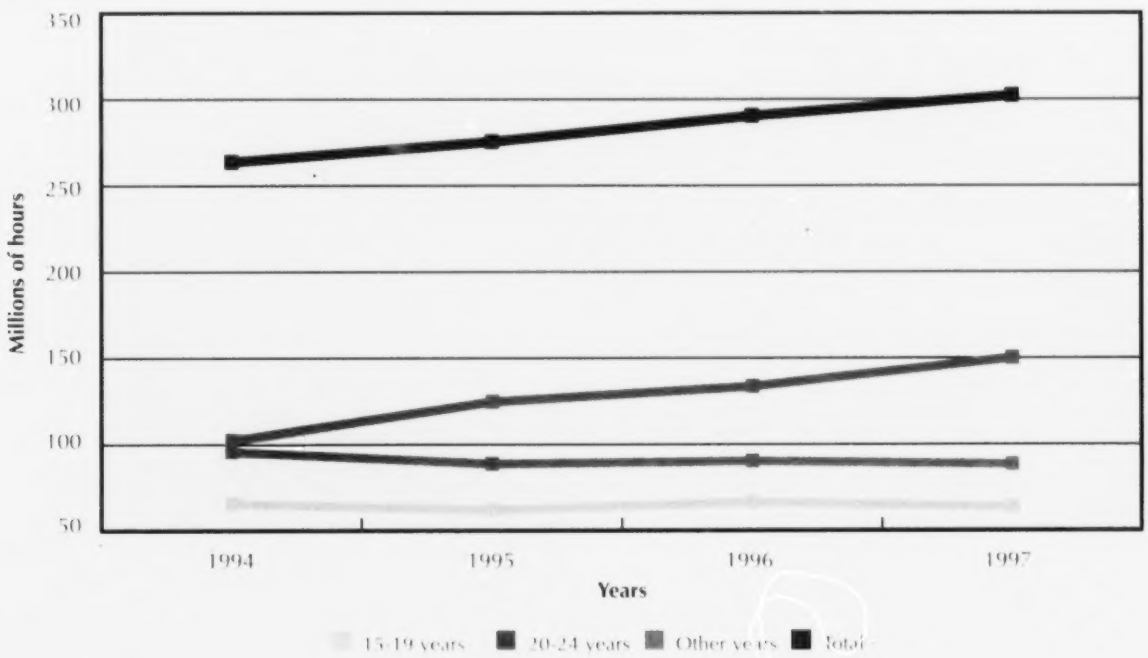
Table 8: Estimated VET clients by age group, 1994-1997

	15-19 year old percent of total	20-24 year old percent of total	Other ages percent of total	Total number of clients ('000)	Percentage Change
1994	22.2	19.0	58.8	1,157.2	
1995	20.1	19.3	60.6	1,292.3	11.7
1996	19.3	17.5	63.2	1,397.8	8.2
1997	19.9	17.9	62.2	1,458.6	4.3

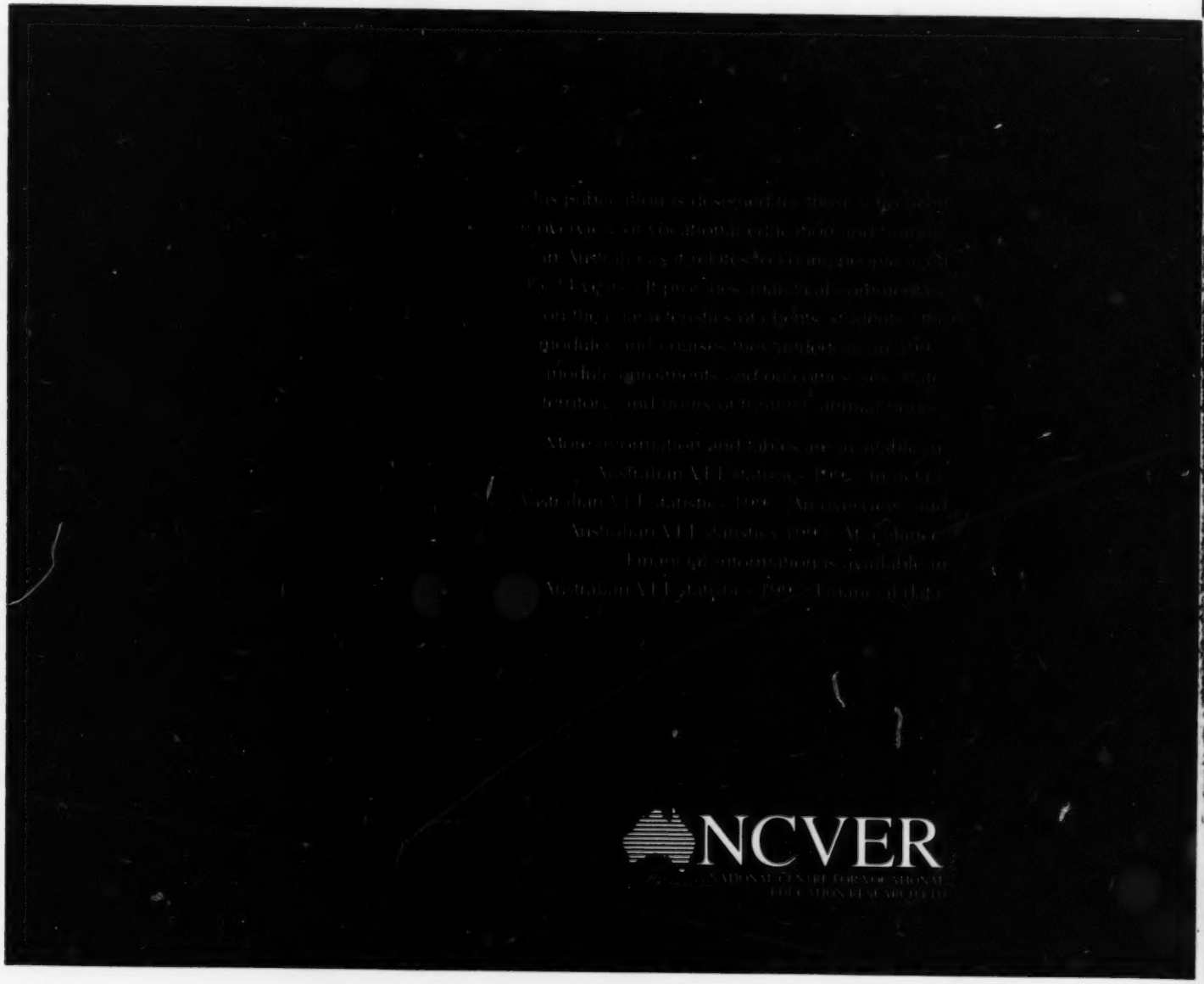
Time series of annual hours 1994 to 1997

The following graph highlights that even though the total number of estimated annual hours continues to grow, numbers for teenagers and young adults have remained relatively constant since 1994, while the 'other ages' age group has shown strong growth since 1994.

Figure 5: Estimated annual hours by age group, 1994 to 1997



Note: Client numbers and annual hours in the 'time series' section have been adjusted, using the best available data, to reflect the expanding scope of the national data collections. Hence, the above data may not coincide with information shown earlier in this publication or with other published NCVER data.



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Young People 1997

at a glance

AUSTRALIAN

24

Australia in Summary

Australia

Australia is a young, prosperous country:

- Estimated resident population at 18.5 million.
- 14.4% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in Australia have an unemployment rate of 16.3%.
- 18.6% of 15-24 year olds in Australia undertook VET in 1997.

For the 1997 VET clients in Australia:

- 14.1% (197,200 clients) were 15-24 years old.
- of these 197,200 clients, 57.1% are males and 42.5% females.
- 15-24 year olds accounted for 14.4% of all course enrolments and 30.3% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	347.4	296.1	361.4	311.0	-6.1%
Annual Hours	88,361.0	63,744.3	88,749.2	65,192.5	-1.2%
Clients	261.5	235.9	260.9	236.6	-0.3%
- Males	150.1	143.5	150.5	133.4	-0.4%
- Females	109.0	101.7	108.4	101.4	0.8%

Northern Territory

NT is Australia's larger territory:

- NT has 1.0% of Australia's total population,
- 16.9% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in NT have an unemployment rate of 10.0%.
- 16.9% of 15-24 year olds in NT undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 1.1% (5,300 clients) were from the NT.
- of these 5,300 clients, 56.7% are males and 43.2% females.
- NT accounted for 0.9% of the course enrolments and 1.0% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.8	-21.9%
Annual Hours	770.5	691.0	808.3	726.4	-4.8%
Client	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.7%
- Males	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	-2.8%
- Females	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.2%

Western Australia

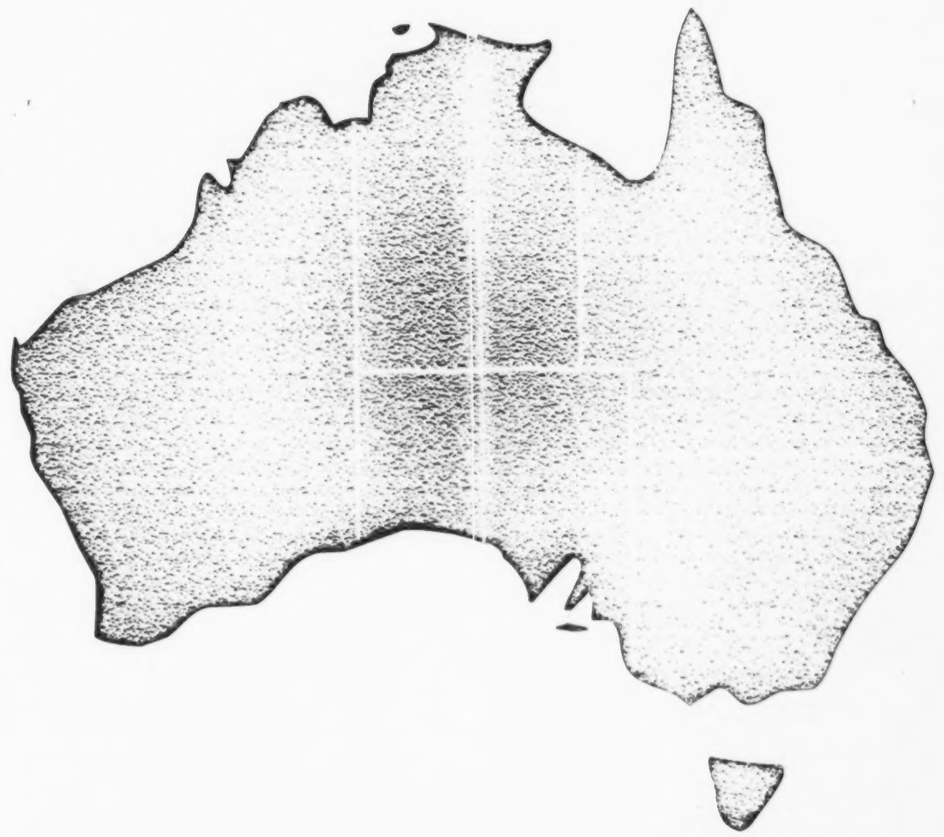
WA is Australia's largest state in area:

- WA has 9.7% of Australia's total population,
- 14.9% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in WA have an unemployment rate of 13.9%.
- 17.1% of 15-24 year olds in WA undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 9.2% (45,700 clients) were from WA.
- of these 45,700 clients, 58.9% are males and 41.0% females.
- WA accounted for 8.8% of the course enrolments and 10.2% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	31.5	24.0	32.4	25.2	-4.7%
Annual Hours	10,052.2	5,442.6	9,761.4	5,288.6	3.0%
Clients	25.9	19.8	26.6	20.7	-3.5%
- Males	15.6	11.3	16.0	11.6	-2.4%
- Females	10.2	8.5	10.6	9.1	-5.0%



Queensland

Qld is Australia's most decentralised state:

- Qld has 18.4% of Australia's total population,
- 15.0% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in Qld have an unemployment rate of 18.0%.
- 13.9% of 15-24 year olds in Qld undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 14.2% (70,700 clients) were from Qld.
- of these 70,700 clients, 57.6% are males and 42.4% females.
- Qld accounted for 17.4% of the course enrolments and 13.4% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	67.5	42.6	107.0	62.4	-35.0%
Annual Hours	13,480.6	6,916.1	18,276.1	8,971.6	-25.1%
Clients	41.7	28.9	55.0	33.4	-20.0%
- Males	24.2	16.5	31.3	19.7	-20.1%
- Females	17.6	12.4	23.7	13.7	-20.0%

New South Wales

NSW is Australia's most populous state:

- NSW has 33.9% of Australia's total population,
- 14.0% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in NSW have an unemployment rate of 15.7%.
- 20.9% of 15-24 year olds in NSW undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 37.1% (184,300 clients) were from NSW.
- of these 184,300 clients, 54.5% are males and 44.6% females.
- NSW accounted for 34.8% of the course enrolments and 35.6% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	119.5	100.8	114.0	100.8	2.6%
Annual Hours	31,021.7	23,122.8	29,597.0	23,107.4	2.7%
Clients	99.9	84.4	95.6	84.1	2.5%
- Males	54.5	45.8	51.9	45.4	3.2%
- Females	44.1	38.0	41.8	38.1	1.0%

Australian Captial Territory

ACT is Australia's national capital:

- ACT has 1.7% of Australia's total population
- 17.3% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in the ACT have an unemployment rate of 13.3%.
- 14.5% of 15-24 year olds in the ACT undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 1.6% (7,800 clients) were from the ACT.
- of these 7,800 clients, 56.5% are males and 43.5% females.
- ACT accounted for 1.4% of the course enrolments and 2.0% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.9	-4.7%
Annual Hours	1,442.1	1,536.9	1,497.1	1,596.9	-3.7%
Clients	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.5	-6.2%
- Males	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.7	-7.7%
- Females	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	-4.2%

South Australia

SA is Australia's most arid state:

- SA has 8.0% of Australia's total population,
- 13.6% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in SA have an unemployment rate of 19.0%.
- 17.6% of 15-24 year olds in SA undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 7.1% (35,400 clients) were from SA.
- of these 35,400 clients, 53.6% are males and 46.4% females.
- SA accounted for 7.3% of the course enrolments and 5.7% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	24.4	22.1	21.7	24.1	3.7%
Annual Hours	4,878.7	3,779.2	4,925.0	3,656.3	0.9%
Clients	17.7	17.7	14.9	17.0	11.0%
- Males	9.8	9.1	8.7	9.2	6.3%
- Females	7.9	8.5	6.2	7.8	16.9%

Tasmania

Tas is Australia's island state:

- Tas has 2.6% of Australia's total population,
- 13.8% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in Tas have an unemployment rate of 19.9%.
- 16.5% of 15-24 year olds in Tas undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 2.2% (10,800 clients) were from Tas.
- of these 10,800 clients, 59.9% are males and 40.1% females.
- Tas accounted for 2.3% of the course enrolments and 2.7% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	8.5	6.4	10.5	7.9	-19.4%
Annual Hours	2,729.5	1,403.8	1,990.6	1,268.3	26.8%
Clients	6.1	4.4	5.7	4.4	6.0%
- Males	3.8	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.8%
- Females	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	9.4%

Victoria

Victoria is Australia's most compact state:

- Vic has 24.8% of Australia's total population,
- 14.3% of whom are aged 15-24.
- 15-24 year olds in Vic have an unemployment rate of 16.0%.
- 20.8% of the 15-24 year olds in Vic undertook VET in 1997.

Of all 15-24 year old VET clients in Australia:

- 27.6% (137,300 clients) were from Vic.
- of these 137,300 clients, 60.5% are males and 39.5% are females.
- Vic accounted for 27.1% of the course enrolments and 29.5% of the annual hours.

	1997		1996		Change of 15-24
('000)	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	
Course Enrolments	79.2	92.7	68.1	84.9	12.4%
Annual Hours	23,987.7	20,851.0	21,893.7	20,576.8	5.6%
Clients	63.6	73.6	56.7	69.6	8.7%
- Males	39.0	44.1	35.5	41.6	7.6%
- Females	24.6	29.6	21.2	28.0	10.1%

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Time series of annual hours and clients 1994 to 1997

The following table highlights that the percentage of estimated VET clients continues to grow but at a slower pace than in previous years.

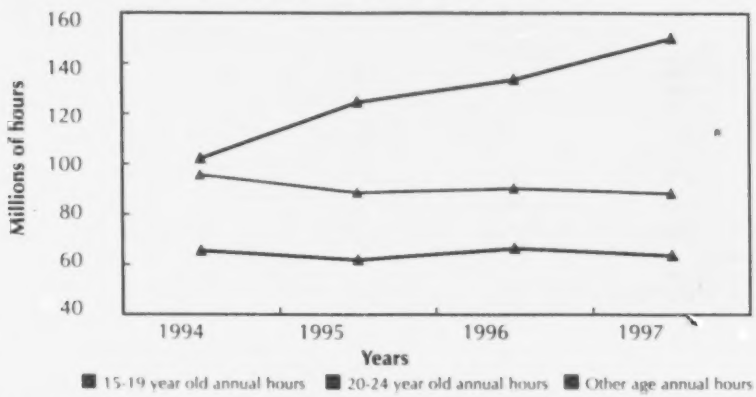
- In 1997 the total numbr of clients grew by 4.3%, down on the growth recorded in 1996 (8.2%) and on the growth recorded in 1995 (11.7%).
- The percentage of teenagers and young adults have declined markedly since 1994, when they were 22.2% and 19.0% of the total respectively.
- However, both of these age groups did turn this around in 1997, recording slight increases of 0.6 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points for teenagers and young adults respectively.

Table 1: Estimated VET clients by age group, 1994 - 1997

	15-19 Years % of total	20-24 Years % of total	Other ages % of total	Total Number of clients ('000)	% Change
1994	22.2	19.0	58.8	1,157.2	
1995	20.1	19.3	60.6	1,292.3	11.7
1996	19.3	17.5	63.2	1,397.8	8.2
1997	19.9	17.9	62.2	1,458.6	4.3

The following graph highlights that even though the total number of estimated annual hours continues to grow, teenagers and young adults have remained relatively flat since 1994, while the 'other ages' age group has shown strong growth since 1994.

Figure 1: Estimated annual hours by age group, 1994-1997



Note: Annual hours and client data have been adjusted, using the best available data, to reflect the expanding scope of the national data collections. Hence, the above data may differ slightly from other published NCVER data.

Scope: This publication includes all VET delivered by TAFE and other government providers, registered community providers, some VET delivered in schools, and publicly-funded delivery by private providers. Fee for service delivery by private providers has been excluded.

Comments and suggestions regarding this publication are welcomed. They should be forwarded to the address below.

This work has been produced with the assistance of funding provided by the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) and is published by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) Ltd, A.C.N 007 967 311 under licence from ANTA.

The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of the author/project team and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Australian national Training Authority.

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ISBN: 0 87397 506 5
TD/TNC: 55.72

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3 TAFE graduate destination survey 1997: national report, NCVER.